

We claim:

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1. A cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) inhibitor which is a free base or pharmacologically acceptable salt of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of  $\alpha$ -naphthoflavone,  $\beta$ -naphthoflavone, apigenin, baicalein,  $\beta$ -myrcene, catechin, 3-phenylpropyl acetate, formononetin, gallic acid, hesperetin, hesperidin, isoquercitrin, lauryl alcohol, luteolin, luteolin-7-glycoside, narigin, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, quercitrin, swertiamarin, terpineol, and trans-cinnamaldehyde.
2. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is an anti-first-pass effect compound.
- 10 3. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is at least one selected from the group consisting of nordihydroguaiaretic acid, (+)-catechin, lauryl alcohol, gallic acid, hesperetin, hesperidin, trans-cinnamaldehyde,  $\beta$ -myrcene, and narigin.
- 15 4. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is at least one selected from the group consisting of hesperetin, hesperidin, trans-cinnamaldehyde, and  $\beta$ -myrcene.
5. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is orally administered to patients.
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6. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 5, further comprising a
- 20 pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.

7. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is administered to patients via food or in the form of capsule or tablet.

8. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is co-administered with a first-pass effect drug.

5 9. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 9, wherein said drug and said CYP3A inhibitor are co-administered orally.

10 10. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 8, wherein said drug is one selected from the group consisting of erythromycin, felodipine, troleandomycin, nifedipine, cyclosporin, FK506, teffendine, tamoxifen, lidocaine, triazolam, dapsone, diltiazem, lovastatin, simvastatin, quinidine, ethylestradiol, testosterone, midazolam, and alfentanil.

11. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 8, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is catechin, and wherein said first-pass effect drug is simvastatin.

12. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is orally administered to patients with cancer.

13. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 12, wherein said CYP3A cancer is intestinal or hepatic cancer.

14. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 13, wherein said intestinal cancer is adenocarcinoma.

15. The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 13, wherein said hepatic cancer is hepatoma.

16. A method for treating patient with intestinal or hepatic cancer comprising orally administering the CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1 to said patient with intestinal or hepatic cancer.

5 17. A cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) enhancer which is a free base or pharmacologically acceptable salt of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of apigenin, formononetin, and luteolin-7-glycoside.

18. The CYP3A enhancer according to claim 16, wherein said CYP3A enhancer induce the CYP3A enzymatic activity.

10 19. A method for treating patients with hepatic failure comprising: treating said patients with hepatic failure with a CYP3A enhancer.

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